SPECIAL BR[redacted]RY. File No. 7. 0. 20.

SUBJECT

The Nielsen Arms Case.

Persons involved:- A. Nielsen.
Morscher.
Mrs A. Schwartz, al Weinstock, al. D. Weis-
Sherps, al. Wise.
Popovich, al. Honeli.
A. Hertzberg.

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1916.

20

C. I. D.
I. O. REG
No. 20
Date 14. 3. 16

THE NIELSEN ARMS CASE

FOREIGN LADY BEFORE THE COURT

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY CHAUFFEUR

Describes Nocturnal Transportation of Shells by Nielsen. Chauffeur Divulges Several Addresses—One German Soap Factory. Nielsen Visited German Consul Twice, Sometimes Three Times a Day.

FOUR HUNDRED PROJECTILES MISSING

CASES REMANDED FOR A WEEK

A. Schwartz, the woman who was arrested in connection with the recent discovery of arms in Otto Meuser's garden in which the man Nielsen was interested, was brought before Magistrate Nieh and M. de la Prade, Assessor, at the French Mixed Court yesterday morning. The French police prosecuted and Mr. G. D. Musso appeared for prisoner. The woman was of unknown nationality, hence her appearance in the French Mixed Court.

She claimed French nationality, but admitted that the papers were false, and finally said she was of Russian nationality. The Russian Consul refused to recognise her. Giving evidence she said she had false French papers, that her real name was Weinstock and not Schwartz, and that she was married according to Jewish customs to a man whose name is David Weissherps or Wise. She said she had had frequent relations with Nielsen, but denied knowledge of his business. She was arrested by the French Consul at the very time she was trying to get a French passport to go to France.

The Assessor said that in time of war the fact to be knowingly in possession of false papers was a serious charge.

In order to allow M. Musso to prepare her defence, she was released on a bail of Tls. 500. The case was remanded.

Shells in the Garden.

Nielsen's chauffeur Liu Kung-piao was next brought up. Two shells were presented to the judges, one with fuse, the other without.

M. Alfonsi appeared for the French police and gave evidence of the circumstances in which the 200 shells were discovered in Nielsen's garden.

The gardeners were first interrogated.

The head gardener Liu Zu-tseng said he was a native of Shanghai; 54 years of age. He was employed as head gardener at 44 Zikawei Road, and was employed by M. Otto Meuser for many years. When M. Meuser left for Europe four years ago, he gave powers of attorney to Mr. Streib. Witness continued to work under his new master.

In March 1915, four foreigners came to live at the house. One of them was Morscher and another Nielsen. Nielsen left in July 1915, but came back in November to settle down there, with two boys, one cook and two chauffeurs. All these people were from Ningpo.

Nielsen and Morscher were residing there when the fire broke out January 19. They left. Witness did not know where they went to live. They left only four dogs and one coolie to take care of them.

On March 4 the French police entered the garden and made searches. In the ponds they found cases which, on being opened, were found to contain shells. When witness saw the cases he asked Yu Mao-mao, the second gardener, to look after the garden while he called Mr. Streib. When M. Streib knew that the French police had discovered shells in the garden, he was very angry, and said:

"This is bad affair. If these rascals, Nielsen and Morscher, have not been allowed to stay in the garden, all this dirty business would not have happened."

Then Mr. Streib came to the Central Police station. Witness went back to the garden, Yu Mao-mao then informed him that the police had taken from the pond six more cases of shells which were taken to the Lokawei police station.

He did not know when the cases were thrown into the pond nor did he know who was responsible, but he had seen Nielsen and Morscher many times arrive in a motor-car with such cases. There were no such cases in the garden before they arrived. These cases were handled by the boys and stored in the house, to which he had no access. Sometimes Nielsen and Morscher, with the help of their boys and chauffeur, took such cases out of the house, put them in a motor-car and they departed. He did not where.

As soon as the French police came in the garden on March 4, Nielsen's coolie left the place hurriedly and did not return.

Second Gardener's Evidence.

Yu Mao-mao, second gardener, next gave evidence. He said he was 40 years of age, a native of Shanghai. He was second gardener at 44 Zikawei Road. For many years he was in the employ of M. Otto Meuser. When his master left for Europe he still remained on duty there.

In March 1915, four foreigners came to live there. Two were Nielsen and Morscher. In July three of them left, Morscher remaining. In November Nielsen came back. One of his boys told witness that he was dealing in ammunition.

Nielsen came in a motor car, on which were such cases as those that were found in the pond. They were deposited in the house. Sometimes the cases were taken out in the motor car and Nielsen with Morscher departed with them.

On January 19 a fire broke out in the place. Nielsen and Morscher departed. He did not know their new address.

On March 4 at 7.30 a.m. the French police came in to make a search and found eight cases of big gun ammunition in a pond. At 10 o'clock the same morning they recovered from the pond the cases of shells. Nielsen and Morscher came in the garden and later went to the Lokawei police station.

Expert Evidence.

Mr. Sam Wise, King's Own Scottish Borderers and Sergt George Smith, Northampt onshires, were shown the cartridge shell found by the police in the ruins of the house. Sergeant-detective Alfonsi explained how it was found in the house on March 4. The police searched the garden at the same time and discovered 200 shells. Witnesses said the cartridge had not been fired by a gun, but had been torn by some accidental explosion.

M. Dantin gave evidence regarding the fire on January 19. He said that when the fire brigade was on the spot, Nielsen was present. He was bare footed and in his night dress. Morscher was present too and with them he saw Dabelstein in evening dress. The Zikawei Creek was dry at the time of the fire. If he had known that there were ponds in the garden, he would have pumped water there instead of from the creek which was far away. But Nielsen never said to him that there were ponds in the garden and

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that it would have been easier to pump them. He was with Morscher and Dabelstein who walked up and down near the fire engine.

The Chauffeur's Evidence.

Liu Kung-piao, native of Ningpo, 29 years of age, chauffeur, said he had been in Nielsen's service for 18 months. His salary was 35 dollars by month, 10 dollars for his coolie and a few "cumshas."

When he entered Nielsen's service he was living at 32 Yangtszepoo Road. In March 1915, Nielsen went to live at 44 Zikawei Road. In July 1915, he returned to 32 Yangtszepoo Road.

After the International police discovered the arms belonging to Nielsen, the latter returned to 44 Zikawei Road and lived there with a foreigner whose name is Morscher. That was in November 1915.

As there were cases of ammunition at 32 Yangtszepoo Road, his master ordered them to be brought to 44 Zikawei Road.

Asked why his master made this transportation at that time, accused said it was fear of action being taken by the International Police after the disclosures of the case.

The transportation was made at night and by motor car. Each time be transported four or five cases. These cases were put in the motor car by Nielsen and Morscher and during that time witness was ordered to look out if anybody was coming. The cases being on the car the roof was closed in order to hide the cases, and then they departed for No 44 Zikawei Road.

As far as he could remember, 24 cases of ammunition were loaded at 32 Yangtszepoo Road and taken to 44 Zikawei Road. The transportation was made between November 1 and 10, 1915.

On November 12, the French police stopped on the Zikawei Road two carts coming from 32 Yangtszepoo Road. He had been told that they seized some weapons and rifle ammunition, belonging to his master.

The 24 cases of ammunition which Nielsen brought to 44 Zikawei Road remained there for a week. Then Nielsen took some of them—he did not remember how many. He took two or three each time. When doing so, he was always with Morscher. On the way, he told witnes to leave the car as he did'nt wish witness to accompany him. He concluded the journey with Morscher. Witness did not know where they were going.

Nearly every day, his master asked him to drive him to the German Consulate. He stayed there nearly ten minutes every time. Those calls were made either in the morning at ten o'clock or in the afternoon between 2 and 3.

During the affair of the arms at the Mixed Court in October last, Nielsen went to see the German Consul three times a day.

Each time his master asked him not to speak about the matter.

In January this year a fire broke out at Zikawei Road. Nielsen then went to live in the Kalee Hotel.

On March 4 the French police made a search in the garden and discovered 24 cases of shells which Nielsen had brought in.

On March 5 at 4 p.m. Nielsen asked witness to come and see him at his office at No. 128 Chaotong Road and told him not to go to the French Concession again. Witness asked him why. Nielsen answered: "Well, you know that the French Police have discovered the cases of ammunition. If you go in the French Concession, the police can ask you questions; it is better not to go." Nielsen asked his clerk Zao to explain to him once more not to go in the French Concession. But the French Police had witness arrested in the International Settlement.

The cases discovered by the French Police were the same as those he brought in the garden with Nielsen at the beginning of November, 1915.

Asked where he had driven his master, the chauffeur gave some addresses, among then the German soap factory in Chinese territory on the other side of Zikawei creek and 12 Rue Chapsal, where a German named A. Ohme is living.

Magistrate Nieh took a keen interest in the case and asked many questions.

The Assessor said that the case was a serious one, as concerning the peace of the settlement and the life of residents of all nationalities. The facts that the principal criminal was not within the Court was in favour of the chauffeur. However as 24 cases of 25 gun shells each having been stored by Nielsen in his garden and that the French police had only been able to discover eight cases, it was impossible to give a judgment without further enquiry being made in order to discover the 400 missing projectiles. The case was therefore remanded for a week.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

C. I. D.
I. O. REG
No. 9 0
Date 10/3/16

Central Police Station.

9th March 1916

REPORT ON examination of a shell.

Made by D.S.I.Brewster *Forwarded by*

Sir

I beg to report that I took the shell case which was picked up at No 44 Route de Siccawei Frenchtown, for examination by a friend of mine who has had many years experience in handling guns in the Army at home and also in munition work. He is quite certain that the shell had never been fired from a gun but had exploded, probably owing to the heat from a fire. A friend who is also well up in the business was called in and after examination of the shell case agreed that that was the only possible explanation of the state of it.

Your Obedient Servant

W Brewster

D.S.I.

Chief Det Insp.

10/3/16

20

Shanghai Municipal Council.

POLICE FORCE.
(DETECTIVE BRANCH)

C. I. D.
I. O. REG
No. 20
Date 9. 3. 16.

March 6th 1916

Sir,

The following is a rough translation of an extract from Deutsche Zeitung fur China dated 4th March 1916:-

"A shameless Slender.

" The North China Daily News had the impudence to day to distribute a special edition with the following text:-

An important discovery was made this morning in the garden of Mr. Nielsen situated on the Sicawei Road. Five boxes containing ammunition for large guns were found at the bottom of a well. Mr Nielsen is a German and was implicated last October in the case of "Medicine for India".

Such a statement is unheard of. The five boxes of ammunition were discovered in a pond in a property which is in the French Concession. The place has been uninhabited for nearly six weeks as the house had been burnt down.

This incident appears rather suspicious. It reminds us of the case at the British Court when 15,000 rifles appeared somewhat suddenly and disappeared in the same manner. The discovery at Sicawei appears to us to be connected with the above case especially since the discovery was made by the French Police.

Mr. Nielsen whom the North China Daily News connects with the discovery has not been living there for weeks. Just how these boxes were found the North China Daily news wisely does not say.

That the Police of the Settlements have such a grudge against the Germans is hard to believe as the case of Nielsen shows. It was not enough that his name was abused at the Mixed Court (referring to the "Medicine for India" case). The French Police stopped and searched his luggage a few months ago while he was removing to the Route de Sicawei and they seized a couple of sporting guns and the ammunition belonging to them. All his protests to the French Consul General were of no avail. Up till to day he has not received an answer.

But the Police went further. They had to show that Mr. Nielsen is a dangerous man and that he is connected with the smuggling of arms into India. They had to show

No.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

POLICE FORCE,
(DETECTIVE BRANCH)

191

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that he was in possession of arms and ammunition and that is the reason why Mr. Nielsen's house was burnt down during his absence. The expected explosion did not however come off. So the Police had to find other ways to prove his guilt. By pretending to make enquiries regarding the fire they went to the uninhabited place and very cleverly discovered five boxes of ammunition in a small pond. The boxes were taken to the nearest Police Station , opened, and found to contain shells of a large caliber of French make (Hotchkiss Paris).
Enough said."

Your Obedient Servant,

Chief Detective Inspector.

Captain Superintendent of Police.

C. I. D.
F. O. REG
No. 90
Date 8/3/16.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

POLICE FORCE.
(DETECTIVE BRANCH)

March 8th 1916

Sir,

The following is a translation from an extract in the Deutsche Zeitung fur China, dated March 7th, 1915:-

"The case of Nielsen.

" The newspapers of the Shanghai enemy press especially the North China Daily News are trying to make out that our article of last Saturday about the discovery of a few cases of Hotchkiss shells in the garden of Mr. Nielsen on the Route de Sicawei is a lie.

We admit that we were wrongly informed in saying that the house had been burned down in Mr.Nielsen's absence. Mr. Nielsen happened to be at home and was asleep at that time but that does not make any difference as the French Police have made mistakes in connection with the rules and regulations and nothing has been said about it. Even if one or two people had been connected with the discovery, the North China Daily News had nor right to publish such a shameless slender and call it "A German plot in China".

What remarkable tricks the French Police have played we can see from the article published by the China Press this morning about the discovery of a empty shell case in the ashes of the house which was burnt down.

It is well known to our readers that many residents have collections of empty shells, bullets, etc as momentoes of the Chinese revolutions.

The French Police have been making inquiries regarding the fire for the last six weeks and it is rather astonishing that the empty shells have been discovered so suddenly now. But we will not worry, we will wait and see what the German Court has to say about the accusation against Mr. Nielsen. It will soon throw light on the matter".

Your Obedient Servant,

William Amushing

Chief Detective Inspector.

Captain Superintendent of Police.

C. I. D.
F. O. REG
No. 20
Date. 8/3/15

March 8th

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Your Obedient Servant,

Chief Detective Inspector.

Captain Superintendent of Police.

C. I. D.
I. O. REG
No. 441 20
Date 6/3/16

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" The North China Daily News had the impudence to day to distribute a special edition with the following text:-

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Such an statement is unheard of. The five boxes of ammunition were discovered in a pond in a property which is in the French Concession. The place has been uninhabited for nearly six weeks as the house had been burnt down.

This incident appears rather suspicious. It reminds us of the case at the British Court when 15,000 rifles appeared somewhat suddenly and disappeared in the same manner. The discovery at Sicawei appears to us to be connected with the above case especially since the discovery was made by the French Police.

Mr. Nielsen whom the North China Daily News connects with the discovery has not been living there for weeks. Just how these boxes were found the North China Daily news wisely does not say.

That the Police of the Settlements have such a grudge against the Germans is hard to believe as the case of Nielsen shows. It was not enough that his name was abused at the Mixed Court (referring to the "Medicine for India") case). The French Police stopped and searched his luggage a few months ago while he was removing to the Route de Sicawei and they seized a couple of sporting guns and the ammunition belonging to them. All his protests to the French Consul General were of no avail. Up till to day he has not received an answer.

But the Police went further. They had to show that Mr. Nielsen is a dangerous man and that he is connected with the smuggling of arms into India. They had to show

that he was in possession of arms and ammunition and that is the reason why Mr. Nielsen's house was burnt down during his absence. The expected explosion did not however come off. So the Police had to find other ways to prove his guilt. By pretending to make enquiries regarding the fire they went to the uninhabited place and very cleverly discovered five boxes of ammunition in a small pond. The boxes were taken to the nearest Police Station , opened, and found to contain shells of a large caliber of French make (Hotchkiss Paris).

Enough said."

Your Obedient Servant,

MA.

Chief Detective Inspector.

Captain Superintendent of Police.

C. I. D.
I. O. REG
No. 20
Date 6/3/16

March 6th 1916.

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Enough said".

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Deutsche Chemische Fabrik Schanghai
Adolph Nielsen

Telephon 1049.
Kontor: Chaotung Road 128

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Central Police **Station.**

22nd February **191** 6

REPORT ON attached letter from the British Consulate re Nielsen.

Made by D.S.I.Brewster ***Forwarded by***

Sir

As previously reported on two occasions, A Nielsen has a sort of small chemical factory situated at No 128 Chautung Road where he puts in the most of his time. A signboard stating "Deutsche Chemisece Fabrik" "Adolph Nielsen" is displayed.

Your Obedient Servant

W Brewster

D.S.I.

Chief Det Insp.

Dear Wallace,
He has an open door.

Recommend with many thanks
all Nielsen's and return
H.P.

C.I.T.

9/3

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL,

SHANGHAI.

21 Feb. 1916

My dear Mr Ewen,

We have received information that Nie Tsen frequents No. 128 Chao Tung Road. Could that house be watched?

Yours sincerely

H Theobald

To

To

MT

Shanghai Municipal Council.

POLICE FORCE.
(DETECTIVE BRANCH)

January 20th 1918

C. I. D.
I. O. RHG
No. 20
Date 20

Sir,

The house occupied by Mr.A. Nielsen and situated at No.44 B Sicawei Road was totally destroyed by fire at 1 a.m. on January 20th.

Nielsen and a Chinese boy were the sole occupants of the place and they were asleep at the time of the outbreak.

The fire was apparently caused by the overheating of a chimney.

There were no arms and no ammunition stored in the building.

Your Obedient Servant,

Chief Detective Inspector.

Captain Superintendent of Police.

TRANSLATION.

Shanghai, March 9th 1916.

Statement made by Lieu King Piao chauffeur to Mr. A.Nielsen who resided at No.44 Route De Zikawei, garden of "Otto Meuser".

I am 29 years of age and a native of Ningpo.

I have been in the service of A.Nielsen as chauffeur for 18 months. My wages are 35 dollars per mensem with 10 dollars for my assistant and with commission from 55 to 60 dollars.

When I entered the service of A.Nielsen, he lived at the China Paper Mill No.32 Yangtsepoo Road.

In March 1915 my master went to live at No.44 Route de Zikawei in the garden of Otto Meuser. In July of the same year he moved and returned to No.32 Yangtsepoo Road.

After the Police of the International Settlement had discovered the arms belonging to my master he returned to live at No.44 Route de Zikawei with another German named Morscher in November 1915. As in the China Paper Mill at 32 Yangtsepoo Road he had boxes of munitions he transported them to No.44 Route de Zikawei. The transportation was effected by motor car during the night. Generally 4 or 5 boxes were transported at one time. The cases were in a coach house. They were placed in the motor car by Nielsen and Morscher. During that time I watched that no one approached the place where they were loading the boxes.

When the loading was completed the hood of the motor car was lifted in a way which would prevent anyone on the road from seeing what was in the motor car. They took the boxes to the garden of Otto Meuser at 44 Route de Zikawei. To my knowledge 24 boxes of munitions were transferred from 32 Yangtsepoo Road to No.44 Route de Zikawei and placed in the coach house.

The date of the transportation was between 1st and 10th of November 1915.

On November 12th the French Police arrested on the Sicawei Road 2 wheel barrows loaded with furniture which came from 32 Yangtsepoo Road. Hidden amongst the things the police found a trunk which they seized. I heard it contained munitions but I saw nothing.

The 24 boxes of munitions had already been stored at No.44 Route De Zikawei for five days when the French Police stopped the wheelbarrows containing the furniture. They were there for a week when Nielsen took away a part. I could not give the number. He put two or three cases at a time in the motor car then went away from the garden. He was always with Morscher. On the occasion when I accompanied them on the way to Chungking Road they made me get down. Then they continued on their way with the automobile and I do not know where they went to.

During the month of January 1916 there was a fire in the garden. The house occupied by Nielsen and Morscher was completely burnt. Nielsen went to live in the Kalee Hotel. Where Morscher went to I do not know.

On March 4th 1916 the French Police discovered boxes of munitions in a pool in the garden at No.44 Route de Zikawei.

On March 5th 1916 about 4 p.m. Nielsen called me into his office at 128 Chaotung Road and told me not to risk going into the French Concession. I asked him why. He replied "You know that the French Police have found boxes of ammunition in a pool in the garden in Sicawei Road. If you go into the French Concession you will be interrogated by the Police and to avoid that you must not go there". He made me repeat these words in

presence of a copier named Zao who is employed in Nielsen's house at No.128 Chaotung Road.

As I did not go into the French Concession the French Police with the aid of the Police of the International Settlement arrested me on Foochow Road, and me to Louza Station and from there to the French Central Police Station.

When Nielsen transported the boxes of munitions from 32 Yangtsepoo Road to No.44 Route de Zikawei he charged me not to speak of the matter outside.

The boxes which the Police showed me at the Ko Ka Wei Station were the same as those which I had seen transported from 32 Yangtsepoo Road to the garden at No.44 Route de Zikawei.

The Chief of Police pi

(signed) G. XAVIER.

C. I. D.
I. O. REG
No. 10
Date

TRANSLATION.

Shanghai, March 9th 1916.

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The boxes which the Police showed me at the Zo Ka Wei Station were the same as those which I had seen transported from 32 Yangtsepoo Road to the garden at No.44 Route de Zikawei.

The Chief of Police pi

(signed) G. XAVIER.

C. I. D.
I. O. REG 14th. March 1916.
No.
Date.

The "Nielsen's" case.

Yesterday at the French Mixed-Court a chauffeur named Liu-King-Piao in the employ of Mr. T. Nielsen, was tried on a charge of storing ammunition. The chauffeur was arrested in the International Settlement and handed over to the French Police against all standing Rules. On the same day and at the same Court a foreign woman was also charged in connection with ~~the~~ Nielsen's case. The woman named Schwartz alias Weinstock alias Weisberger alias Weise, was not represented by any Consulates here. The French Police who made such a ~~lot of~~ noise regards this woman must be very disappointed, as they could not find any evidence ~~against~~ against her, for being

connected with the supposed arms transactions.
The Chauffeur was found to be only a tool in the hand of Mr. Nielsen, but Nielsens name and character was dragged in ~~public~~ without mercy so as to set the public opinion against him.
We dont want to go into particulars. ~~but~~ Some ~~of it~~ and was absolutely false, ~~it is done~~ on purpose to give the proceedings a wrong impression. We are informed by good Authority that the German Consul-General has requested the International Police to send in all reports about Nielsen in their possession. The same request to the French Police was refused.

III.

Even if the German court should come to the conclusion that Wiesen has offended against the „Settlement" rules, we must not forget that they are the deeds of a single young man, who wanted to gain for himself and his country.

The enemy Press, especially the „China Press" is doing her utmost to get a wrong impression in this affair.

Shanghai was allways known to be a place where a man could make money in arms transaction, and the authorities never said much about it, but now when John Bull is afraid of his skin things of course are different.

Not so long ago the British authorities illegally and without any cause seized on the Whangpoo to empty German lighters, but the English Press was surprisingly quiet about it

IV

Impartial spectators should take notice that the British and their allies are using the „Nielsen's case as a pretence for more slander against the Germans. We must also not forget that the Nielsen's case could have been settled long ago, if the International Settlement ~~was~~ what ~~she supposed to be~~ should be, but she is not, she is purely a British concern with Sir Everad Fraser as the Leader. The person who has his eyes open can see that the Nielsen case is really a political make up and that they not after Nielsen but after others. Very remarkable is the recommendation of the English Press to have the German consulate watched.

V.

But it was not necessary, ~~then~~ the German consulate has been watched day and night since the war broke out by doubtful characters in the employ of the British Secret Service. and it is about time that the Police should be instructed to keep an eye on them, for the safety of the Settlement.

The "Nielsen" case has nothing to do with the peace and good order of the Settlement.

Translation of an extract from the Deutsche Zeitung fur China 14th March 1916.

"THE NIELSEN CASE.

" Yesterday at the French Mixed Court a chauffeur named Lieu King Piao in the employ of Mr.A Nielsen was tried on a charge of storing ammunition. The chauffeur was arrested in the International Settlement and handed over to the French Police against all standing rules. On the same day and at the same Court a foreign woman was also charged in connection with Nielsen case. The woman who was named Schwartz alias Weinstock alias Weissherps alias Weise was not recognised by any of the Consulates here. The French Police who made such a noise regarding this woman must be very disappointed as they could not find any evidence against her of being connected with the supposed arm transactions.

The chauffeur was found to be only a tool in the hand of Mr. Nielsen but Nielsen's name and character were dragged in without mercy so as to set the public opinion against him.

We don't want to go into particulars. Some statements were absolutely false and made on purpose to give the proceedings a wrong impression. We are informed on good authority that the German Consul General has requested the International Police to send in all the reports about Nielsen that they have in their possession. The same request was made to the French Police and refused.

Even if the German Court should come to the conclusion that Nielsen has offended against the regulations of the Settlement we must not forget that they are deeds of a single young man who wanted to gain something for himself and his country.

The enemy Press especially the China Press is doing its utmost to give a wrong impression in this affair.

Shanghai was always known to be a place where a man could make money in arm transactions and the authorities never said much about it, but now when John Bull is afraid of his skin things of course are different. Not so long ago the British Authorities illegally and without any cause seized on the Whangpoo two empty German lighters but the English Press was surprisingly quiet about it.

Impartial spectators should take notice that the British and their Allies are using the Nielsen case as a pretence for issuing slender against the Germans. We must also not forget that the Nielsen case could have been settled long ago if the International Settlement was what it should be but it is not. It is purely a British concern with Sir Everard Fraser as the leader. The person who has his eyes open can see that the Nielsen case is really a political make up and that they not after Nielsen but after others. Very remarkable are the recommendations of the English Press that the German Consulate should be watched. But it was not necessary The German Consulate has been watched day and night since the war broke out by doubtful characters in the employ of the British Secret service and it is about time that the Police should be instructed to keep an eye on them for the safety of the Settlement.

The Nielsen case has nothing to do with the peace and good order of the Settlement.

2nd March 1916.

Poporich.

a teaspoonfue every eight days.

It sounds to us like this, when we hear the weekly theatrical performance at the French mixed court: Proceedings against a Demimonde for forging a passport and a harmless ~~Chauf~~ Chauffeur who only obeyed the orders of his master. A Russian witness who offered his services to the court, tells stories and get paid for it, and the cry of the English and French Press: "Away with the Germans."

Feverish they rolling up the ~~dirt~~ dirt and succeed in getting a crown-witness from the dark criminal world, with a name, that is very hard to pronounce for Germans. Their purpose is to paint a dark picture of German

East Asia, especially for the Neutral Chinese. Again and again it is the young Neiber who is little known in the German community, and the German Consulate.

And now the Russian Crown-Witness George - sit venia verba - Poporich.

The first thing we ask, what has he to do with the discovery in French Town? Nothing, because he knows nothing about it but that does not prevent him of telling robber stories. He done very well indeed, then the sums which he ordered to pay to Scherzodofsky and Sam Nentzam were $ 15.000 and $ 25.000... Of course he is a paid witness and not on oath

So he says what he likes, but what is the reason for it? It is to show that the Germans are criminals and dangerous people who are plotting against the British and their Allies.

If we wanted we could give some information which would be very unpleasant for the Allies, there are a few of them:

Shameless offers, to go over to the enemy's service are known to us. They were made to Neutrals and Germans alike. We got a list of names of people who received such offers. We also received offers from Vagrants and Doubtful characters who were in the employ of the English Secret Service

who stated that they were willing to give information for good payment.

From the Astor House to Kinkiang Rd. N: ~~and~~ Jinkiang Rd. N: ~~and~~ Kiangsi Rd. N— resides the Brotherly Gang.

If the English residents knew the offer we received, the Nielsen ~~would have the~~ affair would have been forgotten long ago.

George Popovitch who is known to the Russian authorities at H— as a ~~Count~~ coin maker and opium smuggler and who was convicted and deported 3 years ago from Shanghai by the Local Russian Consul with the notorious Lickelstein on a charge of Burglary and only by bribing Det. S— by paying him $50 per month he was able to remain in Shanghai

haps the Russian Consul General has not forgotten that the Russian Chief of Gendarmerie at H— has offered Ettinger a few thousand dollars and French or English Protection if he could gave him information about the German General Consulate.

If this our Statements should not be enought we are willing to give some more: to whom it concerns by giving a contribution to our German prisoners of War in Siberia

Test

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Hongkew. S

March 27th 19

REPORT ON French Town arms case.

Made by D.S.I.Reeves. *Forwarded by*

Chief Detective Inspector.

Sir,

In the recent French Town arm evidence was given by a Russian subject named "Popovitch, a his evidence he stated that meetings used to take place in near the Quinsan Gardens. I have received information that house referred to is probably No 43 Boone Road, the back of runs into the Quinsan Gardens. This house was formerly occu by a German named A. Hertzberg with his wife and family, and at present shifting his possessions to a house off the Broad The foreign residents living in the Quinsan Gardens whose ho overlook 43 Boone Road reported to me that a large case was packed in the yard, and they suspected that it must contain tion. I went around to have a look at this case, and find it a very large packing case, and in my opinion it would not con ammunition, being too large. It no doubt contains some hous utensils belonging to Hertzberg, which he is shifting to his residence. Neilson's car was often seen at the above addres

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Percy W. Reeves.

D.S.I.

P.S.

Hertzberg is well known in Shanghai and was brought up he He did his military training at Tsingtau, but did not go there on the outbreak of the war. He is employed in the Hamburg Am can Line. He married a Jewess about 9 years ago in Shanghai.

The following is a translation from the Deutsche Zeitung fur China dated 26th March 1916:-

Popovich.

We heard that certain enemy offices are very active in getting witnesses to concoct Popovich stories at the French Mixed Court. The witnesses are mostly neutrals but Americans are prepared. For instance there is a certain K. but it does not matter who they are, as good characters are not wanted.

What kind of man Popovich is, is shown in the notice in the English papers. from the manager of the Appolo theatre A. Popovich who says that he does not know G. Popovich and that he never had any dealings with him even his own countrymen are afraid to get in contact with him.

We are informed by good authorities that Popovich has been living at the Kalee Hotel from the 3rd till the 6th this month under the name of Honeli. Previous to this he had been living at another hotel under a different name. He resides there again.

It is about time that the Settlement Police and their detectives to whom the man is known as a coiner, should take care of him. Perhaps the gentlemen of the Police remember Popovich from the time when he had a full grown beard and his friend Finkelstein was the proprietor of the Traveller Hotel.

Poporich.

25th March 1916.

We learn that certain enemy offices are very active in getting witnesses to co-operate Poporich stories at the French-mixed-court. The witnesses are mostly neutrals but Americans are prefered. For instance there is a certain K. but it does not matter who they are as good characters are not wanted.

What kind of man Poporich is shows the notice in the English Papers from the manager of the Apollo theatre it. Poporich who says that he does not know o. Poporich and that he never had any dealings with him, even his own countrymen are afraid to get in contact with him.

We are informed by good authorities that Poporich has been living at the Kalee Hotel

from the 3rd till the 6th this month under the name of „Honeli". Previous to this he had been living at another hotel under a different name. He resides there again.

It is about time that the Settlement Police and their detectives to whom the man is known as a coiner should take care of him. Perhaps the gentlemen of the Police remember Popovich from the time when he had a full grown beard and his friend „Finkelstein" was the Proprietor of the „Traveller Hotel".

The following is a translation of an extract from Deutsche Zeitung fur China, 27th March 1916.

The Nielsen's Case.

Proceedings against Emma Sbhwartz were continued in the French Mixed Court yesterday. There were no more witnesses of the Popovich class. The English Press had of course its day for dirty linen, but as we have something better to do, we do not want to waste neither paper nor valuable time with such a nonsense.

Translation of an extract from the Deutsche Zeitung fur China dated 1st April 1916.

The Nielsen Case.

The Nielsen's case finished at the French Mixed Court yesterday.

We have wasted enough paper in this matter and all we have to say is this: It is a regular war-sentence.

The chauffeur got six months and the woman got three months.

Naturally the French Court is afraid to give these people their liberty as they might go to the German Consulate and the Public will get to know the true facts of this case.